



Dewey Americanizing the Philippines.

Wherever Battle Ax goes it pacifies and satisfies everybody—and there are more men chewing

Battle Ax
PLUG

to-day than any other chewing tobacco ever made. The popularity of Battle Ax is both national and international. You find it in Europe—you find it in Maine—you find it in India, and you'll find it in Spain (very soon).

Our soldiers and sailors have already taken it to Cuba and the Philippines! Are you chewing it?

Remember the name
when you buy again.

Hair Cut and Shave 25c.

Valentine, the Barber, under Owosso Savings Bank.

Hens with any Grit
Will lay eggs, but MAN'S Granite Crystal and MAN'S Green Bone Cutters, they lay twice as many. From house and man's dirt produce a fine, clean egg. MAN'S BONE CUTTERS have no equal. **EGG MAKERS** Catalog free if name this paper. P. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Genuine. SAFE, SURE, PAINLESS. LADIES' REMEDY. Brings on the monthly period. Cleanses the system. Drives out all impurities. No harm to the system. No loss of time. No pain. No expense. **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND.** Catalog free if name this paper. P. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.

PATENTS
THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON, Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents. United States and Foreign. Correspondence solicited. Invention, design, or model. Patent secured. **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND.** Catalog free if name this paper. P. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cures itching scalp. Stops hair falling. Restores color. Makes hair grow. Cleanses scalp. Removes dandruff. **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND.** Catalog free if name this paper. P. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.

DRS. K. & K.
The Leading Specialists of America 20 YEARS IN DETROIT. 250,000 CURED.

WE CURE EMISSIONS
Nothing can be more demoralizing to young or middle-aged men than the presence of these "nightly losses." They produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling of disgust and a whole train of symptoms. They unfit a man for business, married life and social happiness. No matter whether caused by evil habits in youth, natural weakness or sexual excesses, our New Method Treatment will positively cure you.

NO CURE—NO PAY
Reader, you need help. Early abuse or later excesses may have weakened you. Exposure may have diseased you. You are not safe till cured. Our New Method will cure you. You run no risk.

250,000 CURED
Young Man—You are pale, feeble and haggard; nervous, irritable and excitable. You become forgetful, morose, and despondent; blotches and pimples, swollen eyes, wrinkled face, stooping form and downward countenance reveal the blight of your existence.

WE CURE VARICOCELE
No matter how serious your case may be, or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the actual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized, all unnatural drains or losses cease and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE, NO PAY. NO OPERATION. NO PAIN. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

CURES GUARANTEED
We treat and cure SYPHILIS, GLEET, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, REMEDIAL LOSS, BLANDER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. GUARANTEED CURE. NO PAIN. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. MODERATE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

DEFEAT FOR DERVISHES.

Troops Under Gen. Kitchener Take the City of Omdurman.

BRILLIANT CHARGE BY THE LANCERS.

British Loss Is One Hundred, Including Two Officers—Dervishes Mowed Down by the Terrible Maxims.

London, Sept. 5.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Saturday evening: "The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered, and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands. Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs, who, with only about 140 fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan."

Troops Advanced in Three Brigades.

London, Sept. 5.—The Daily Telegraph issues a special edition, with the following details of the movements on Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasser: "This (Wednesday) morning the Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance in three brigades, side by side with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square, with faces each a mile long. Our cavalry occupied Jebel Sheikh Pail, three miles ahead, at 6 o'clock, and an hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river, which was flooded at that point fully a mile inland. Here the force halted, while the gunboats proceeded. The cavalry and camel corps trotted forward, but only a few scouts were seen under the command of Abdel Baki, a dervish emir, who fell back rapidly without a contest."

Many Charred and Mutilated Bodies. "In a village we passed a number of charred and mutilated bodies were found—bodies of natives suspected of spying, and killed by the dervishes. At 7 o'clock the Maxims fired a few rounds, scattering a body of dervishes in the bush. Then there was a lull until noon, though the cavalry and camel corps were several miles in advance and in the rear of the low hills around Zerga. The gunboats shelled the dervishes' horsemen which were pushing forward on the Egyptian right and the lancers on the left trotted to intercept the enemy, the camel corps supporting. But the dervishes slipped back to their camps in the bush, a mile inland, a camp consisting of an old redoubt at Kerri."

Sheikh of Kerri Surrendered. "The lancers advanced through the hill passes and got within a mile of Kerri. Then two officers went ahead and discovered that there were many flags in the desert. They were fired upon and eventually the entire mounted force returned to Sur-Urah, inside the zereba. During the afternoon the gunboats shelled the dervish camp for several hours, apparently doing much damage. A number of dervishes who had fled to the bush to escape the shells surrendered during the evening. Among the refugees were the Sheikh of Kerri and a grandson of Kurshid Pasha."

Enormous Number of Banners Displayed. "This (Thursday) morning, in spite of a fierce rain storm, which continued all last night and until 9 o'clock today, the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found Kerri deserted. The lancers on the left and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps on the right advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square. Brigadier General Littleton's battalions leading. The lancers got within a mile of Omdurman and saw the dome of the mahdi's tomb (Kubet el Maladi), Tuti Island and the palm trees of Khartoum. Drawn up in five divisions, with wings thrown back, the Khalifa's army, its spears and swords glinting in the sunshine, arrayed northwest of the town in the desert. The tents of the camps were on the north side of the town. In the central divisions was an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black. A number of mounted dervishes galloped forward; and our dismounted troopers fired upon them, hitting several and driving off the remainder. Two squadrons of our cavalry pushed within 300 yards of the enemy, who then advanced, but the lancers and Egyptians retiring. The gunboats are now (Thursday afternoon) bombarding the forts at Omdurman and Khartoum."

Brilliant Charge by the Lancers. Cairo, Sept. 5.—General Kitchener telegraphs saying: "Only two British officers were killed in the battle—Lieutenant Grenfell, of the Twenty-first Lancers, and Captain Caldecott, Warwickshire regiment. Grenfell fell in a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, who lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded. However, the correspondent, was killed at the taking of Omdurman." It is believed that the sirdar refers to the Hon. Hubert George Lyulph Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The Temps eulogizing General Herbert Kitchener's feat says: "A march so scientifically planned may be likened to the solution of a mathematical equation."

ELECTION IN VERMONT.

Republicans Carry the State, Electing Every Member of the Senate. White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 7.—In the regular biennial Vermont election yesterday the Republicans elected their entire state ticket, as follows: Governor, Edward C. Smith, St. Albans; Lieutenant governor, Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury; treasurer, J. L. Bacon, Hartford; secretary of state, F. A. Howland, Montpelier; auditor of accounts, O. M. Barber, Arlington; members of congress—First district, H. Henry Powers, Morrisville; Second district, William M. Grout, Kirby. It is probable that the Republicans have elected their entire list of thirty senators.

Twenty-five Democratic representatives are reported elected in the 116 towns thus far heard from. Thomas W. Moloney, of Rutland, the Democratic candidate for governor, has polled about the same vote as the Democratic candidate four years ago, while the Republican vote for governor has materially decreased. Returns from 116 towns out of 245 give Smith (Rep.), 19,846; Moloney (Dem.), 6,614; Wyman (Pro.), 537. Same towns in 1894 gave Woodbury (Rep.), 20,662; Smith (Dem.), 6,614; all others, 448.

Bayard's Condition Unchanged.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 6.—The condition of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who is seriously ill here, is unchanged.

WAVE OF HORRORS UPON US.

Terrible Accident with a Death Roll That May Reach Two Score.

Hogansburg, N. Y., Sept. 7.—About noon yesterday two south spans of the International bridge of the New York and Ottawa railroad, now under construction across the St. Lawrence river about three miles above St. Regis Indian village, fell with sixty men at work on the bridge, all being thrown into the river, some sixty feet below. Over thirty were picked up and taken to Cornwall hospital, and twenty-seven are now missing. The bridge consists of three spans, of which two were completed, and the south pier gave way at its foundation, causing both spans to fall into sixty feet of water, taking its load of human freight with it.

As far as can be learned eighty-seven men were on the pay-roll, of whom eighty-two reported for work yesterday morning. Of this list only thirty-eight have actually been accounted for.

Following are the dead and wounded as far as known: Killed—W. J. Cubby, Paterson, N. J.; W. J. Jackson, Columbus, O.; Louis Baumer, Johnstown, Pa.; R. L. Dysart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Detroit; Pat Murphy, Toronto; Thomas Birmingham; Dan Hughes, Cleveland; Frank Leigne, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; W. Sherman, Cornwall, Ont.; W. Saunders, Baltimore; John Clause, Caughnawaga, N. Y.; H. Davis, Pittsburg; Cyril Campbell, Cornwall, Ont.

The wounded—worst cases—Peter O'Keefe, Cornwall, leg and chest injured; Louis White, Cornwall, spine injured; Mitchell Reeves, Cornwall, serious; Andrew Smith, Rochester, N. Y., serious; John Berry, Indiana, Cornwall, internal injury; P. Delevant, Elkhart, Wis., legs injured; D. Barton, Buffalo, legs crushed.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER

Eighteen Persons Hurried to Eternity at a Railway Crossing.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Montreal express on the Delaware and Hudson railroad due at Cohoes at about 7 o'clock last night, struck a Troy and Cohoes trolley car at that place. Fifteen persons were killed and about twenty injured.

Later.—The accident at Cohoes is worse than at first reported. A trolley car laden with thirty-five people was struck by a Delaware and Hudson train going at full speed at a grade crossing in that city last night and cut in two. Ten persons were killed outright, eight died soon thereafter from the effects of their injuries and the remainder of the passengers were all injured, some of whom may die.

The following bodies have been identified at this writing: Archie Campeaux, of Cohoes; James Temple, of Lansingburg; Edward Barney, Mrs. John Craven, Miss Kittie Craven, Joseph Senz, Nellie Sweet (15 years old), Mrs. Eliza McElroy, Mrs. John Sutcliffe, Mrs. James Taylor, Miss Willie Cramer, James Lince, Mrs. Ellen Shaw, and John Timmins—all of Cohoes.

The injured are: Isaac Shaw, of Cohoes, skull fractured; George Ankers, of Cohoes, injured internally; John W. Sutcliffe, of Cohoes, head cut and ribs broken; Miss Lizzie McElroy, of Cohoes, leg broken; Mrs. Lizenness, of Cohoes, collar bone fractured and several ribs broken; baby in her arms, crushed and will die; Emma Devashire, of Cohoes, skull crushed; Mrs. James Temple, Lansingburg, jaw fractured and injured internally; Mrs. Ira Dewey, of Cohoes, head crushed.

Rain, Wind and Hail.

Webster City, Ia., Sept. 6.—A severe rain, wind and hail storm Sunday caused damage to the amount of \$50,000 in an area three miles wide and twelve miles long about six miles north of that place. The hail was exceedingly heavy and many persons caught away from shelter were severely injured by the hailstones.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today:

May	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	62
Corn:				
September	30 1/2	31	30 1/4	30
December	30 1/2	31	30 1/4	30
May	33 1/2	33 3/4	33	33
Oats:				
September	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19
December	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19
May	22 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2	22
Pork:				
September	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4
October	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4
December	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4
Lard:				
September	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8
October	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 7/8	4 7/8
December	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 83 1/2	4 83 1/2
Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 18c per lb; extra dairy, 15c; fresh packing stock, 10 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 12c per dozen. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 60c; ducks, 65c; Potatoes—Early Ohio, 25c; 30c per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, 25c; 25 1/2c per bu. 25c per bbl.				

Chicago Live Stock.
Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; sales ranged at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for pigs; \$3.00 to \$3.50 for light hogs; \$3.50 to \$4.00 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 5,000; quotations ranged at \$5.40 to \$5.75 choice to extra steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25 good to choice do., \$4.00 to \$4.50 fair to good, \$3.25 to \$4.00 common to medium do., \$2.50 to \$3.50 butchers' steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50 fed western steers, \$2.00 to \$4.25 cows, \$3.00 to \$4.75 heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.25 bulls, oxen and stags, \$3.50 to \$4.50 Texas steers, \$3.75 to \$4.50 grass western steers, \$3.00 to \$4.50 western cows and heifers, and \$4.50 to \$5.00 real calves, Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 10,000; feeling weak; quotations ranged at \$2.75 to \$4.55 westerns, \$2.00 to \$4.75 natives, and \$3.75 to \$6.50 lambs.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.
Wheat—Lower: No. 2 red cash elevator, 67c; track, 67c; September, 64c; December, 62 1/2c; May, 64 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 63 1/2c to 60c; Corn—Higher: No. 2 cash, 29c; September, 29 1/2c; December, 29 1/2c; May, 31 1/2c; Rye—Steady: No. 2 cash, 30 1/2c; No. 2 white, 35c. Rye—Lower: 42c.
Milwaukee Grain.
Wheat—Lower: No. 1 northern, 62c; No. 2 northern, 61c; December, 60 1/2c; Rye—Firm: No. 1, 45 1/2c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44 1/2c; Oats—Firm: 25 1/2c; Corn—30 1/2c to 32 1/2c.

A UNIQUE HONOR.

General McKibben the First United States Military Governor in Cuba.

Brigadier General Chambers McKibben, who temporarily acted as military governor of Santiago and was the first American to hold sway in a Cuban city, achieved a unique distinction. As aid-de-camp to General Shafter he had the honor of first raising the stars and stripes over the city.

General McKibben was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1838, and was the



BRIGADIER GENERAL MCKIBBEN.

youngest of 13 children, four of whom served their country in the army.

General McKibben came of fighting stock and early in the civil war enlisted as a private in the regular army. He was immediately afterward appointed second lieutenant, and his first promotion came to him in 1864, when he was made first lieutenant. He was brevetted captain for gallant services in battle the same year and at the conclusion of the war, deciding to remain in the army, he was promoted to be captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry. In 1892 he became major of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and in 1896 was promoted to the lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry. He held this rank when he went to Cuba. His services at the battle of Santiago were so distinguished a character that he was specially mentioned in General Shafter's official report. He was among the officers recommended for promotion, and a few days later the president made him a brigadier general of volunteers. General McKibben's home is in California.

Of his three brothers who entered the army General David McKibben served in the Mexican and Indian wars and upon the breaking out of the civil war was appointed assistant field officer to General McClellan. He was brevet brigadier general of the regular army at the close of the war. Another brother, Robert, served with distinction in the civil war, and when it ended was a brevet lieutenant colonel.

HE SIGHTED CERVERA.

Story of the Signal Boy Who Gave the Alarm at Santiago.

A perfect army and navy presupposes not only that all the individual members of such are courageous and capable, but also that they have the feeling of personal responsibility, are in thorough sympathy with the cause for which they fight and are devotedly attached to the country in whose service they are engaged. Probably nowhere else are those requisites more frequently met with than in the army and navy of the United States.

Joseph T. Gaskin is only a signal boy on board the Iowa, but had it not been for his unremitting attention to his duties, his keen sight and reflective mind Cervera's fleet might have escaped uninjured from the harbor of Santiago.

Young Gaskin was on duty on his ship on the morning of July 3 and was watching the entrance to the harbor keenly. He was more than usually alert, as he had reported the night be-



JOSEPH T. GASKIN.

fore that he had seen three distinct lines of smoke inside the harbor to the left, and he believed Cervera's ships were getting up steam, and as he puts

it, "were going to make a break in the night."

He saw at 9 o'clock and reported the fact that the lines of smoke before noted had moved toward the entrance. Fifteen minutes later he reported the smoke moving more rapidly, and of his own accord prepared the signal numbers 2-5-0, meaning "The enemy's ships escaping," and made them ready for hoisting. At half past 9 o'clock he saw the first emerging warship, and reported the fact to the navigator, who ordered him to hoist the emergency signal. He did so, and the navigator said: "Sound the alarm, bugler! Sound general quarters!"

Then the battle was on.

The hero of this incident has his home in Newark, N. J., where he was educated. He enlisted in the navy two years ago as an apprentice, and has an elder brother on the Portsmouth.

WILL FERTILIZERS PAY?

A Michigan farmer, in a long letter to Country Gentleman, tells of his experience for years with commercial fertilizers. He writes that he has sometimes seen good results and sometimes not. He explains as follows:

I believe commercial fertilizers, as a rule, are more appropriately applied to light soil than to heavy. One place where I have seen best results from the use of commercial fertilizers is in the garden. The sweet corn never grows quite so rank and thrifty as when under this influence. The peas, beans, radishes and cucumbers all grow to rival Jack's beanstalk, while my very best success with watermelons is directly traceable to them, liberally applied. There is no doubt but that far greater yields might be obtained by more thorough tillage.

Clover, could we get it, gives us an almost ideal fertilizer, provided the proper rotation is followed. Green manure furnishes a most excellent fertilizer. The state of preservation has much to do with the value of barnyard manure. That allowed to become leached by rains or "fire fanged" is worth much less than that well taken care of. The liquids, which are usually wasted to a greater or less degree, are really more valuable than the solids. Manure from cows is richer than that from horses or hogs, while that from sheep is superior to any of these.

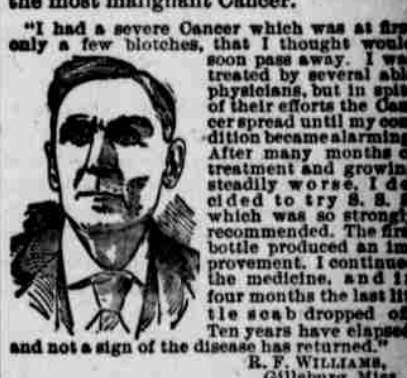
The concentrated form of the fertilizer makes it much easier of application than is the barnyard manure. On a farm of large size or where the buildings are not centrally located the cost of hauling and spreading the latter is not less than \$5 per acre if thoroughly done. This \$5 per acre, which is the actual cost to me in getting out my barnyard manure, would buy fertilizers in abundance for the crop to be grown, and that of the best varieties. Yet I would not have any one think that I do not appreciate the value of stable manure. Every bit is carefully utilized and considerable commercial fertilizers purchased besides.

I do not believe there is any such thing as a complete manure for all kinds of soil.

I believe in using commercial fertilizers in addition to barnyard manure, for there are few farms where there is enough of the latter. I believe in green manuring. I believe in tillage.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant cancer.



"I had a severe cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S., which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the last little scarb dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned."

S.S.S. For the Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.